

form of Hematite, which under the microscope is seen to occupy all the coarse cleavage cracks, as well as to fill up the numerous thin, incipient cracks in the crystals. Although the pleochroism of Fayalite, like that of Olivine, is feeble, one crystal in the present slide is distinctly pleochroic, and most of the granules show this phenomenon to some extent.

Specimen 3.—This sample has a specific gravity of 3.26, and is largely composed of Olivine of the variety Fayalite, although it is not so ferriferous as the preceding specimen. The rock has a dark appearance and a rough fracture, whilst the granules of which it is composed have an iridescent and metallic lustre. Under the microscope the rock is seen to consist of Olivine, with rather definite cleavages and a conspicuous development of Schiller structure, normal or obliquely to the cracks, and almost diallagic in character, but in somewhat irregular patches. Other constituents of this rock are some crystals (often well developed) of Omphacite, and a reddish or orange-coloured mica, sometimes enveloping the former.

Specimen 4 (from the "red beds").—A fragment of a finely scoriaceous rock of a red-brown colour, containing a portion of a large porphyritic crystal of Felspar. The Felspar is white, with a vitreous or almost pearly lustre. By its low extinction angle of 7° , measured from a cleavage surface parallel with the brachypinakoid, it is seen to be Oligoclase Andesine. The crystal, although otherwise clear, contains a few included crystals of other minerals, one of which appears to be Hypersthene.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS OF THE GENUS LEUCONOPSIS.

By J. H. GATLIFF.

(Read before the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 10th April, 1905.)

THE genus was founded by Capt. Hutton for the reception of a small mollusc from Auckland, New Zealand—*L. obsoleta*, Hutton. Since then Mr. Charles Hedley has described a species from New South Wales. The present paper describes a species from our coast, and a fourth species, from South Australia.

LEUCONOPSIS VICTORIÆ, n. sp. (fig. 1).

Shell ovate, imperforate, opaque white. Whorls four, very faintly spirally grooved. When viewed from the front the apical whorl is not situated in the centre, but is placed to the left. Inner lip with a well-developed central tooth, and another much smaller anterior one, only visible when the mouth is looked into sideways. Aperture about half the length of the shell.

Dimensions.—Length, 1.65 mm. ; breadth, 1 mm.

Locality of Type.—Portsea, Port Phillip.

Observations.—Other specimens obtained by Mr. F. E. Grant under stones at Stony Point, Western Port, which have a thin grey epidermis, and are rather smaller than the type.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

LEUCONOPSIS TATEI, n. sp. (fig. 2).

Shell ovate, imperforate, opaque white. Whorls four, faintly spirally grooved. The apex, viewed from the front, is on the right of the centre. There is a central well-developed tooth on the inner lip, followed anteriorly by another, much smaller, only visible sideways. Aperture about half the length of the shell.

Dimensions.—Length, 1.84 mm. ; breadth, 1.05 mm.

Locality.—Fowler's Bay, South Australia. (Prof. Tate.)

Observations.—The two foregoing species are very similar, but the South Australian shell is more inflated in the whorls, and the position of the peculiar apex is on the right, and in the Victorian species it is on the left. The New South Wales species, *Leuconopsis mermis*, Hedley, is a larger shell, and the central tooth is situated further back. I have to thank Mr. C. Hedley for kindly informing me that the name *Leuconia minima*, Tate, No. 451 in Adcock's "Hand-List of Aquatic Mollusca of South Australia," appertained to an undescribed form, which might be the Victorian species. Dr. J. C. Verco kindly sent me four specimens of it, and from a microscopic examination of them I am led to conclude that they are distinct, and have named it as above. The drawings are by Mr. R. A. Bastow, to whom I am much obliged for his skill in delineation and the use of his microscope.

CATALOGUE OF VICTORIAN ESTUARINE UNIVALVE MOLLUSCA.

BY J. H. GATLIFF.

(Read before the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 10th April, 1905.)

IN the "Catalogue of Marine Shells of Victoria," by Messrs. Pritchard and Gatliff, in recent volumes of the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria," species of mollusca that are not